IN THIS ISSUE:

**GREAT VICTORIES GREAT TASKS**

by General VO NGUYEN GIAP

*(Summary)*


# VIETNAM COURIER

October 2 • 1967 No 131

4th Year

INFORMATION WEEKLY — E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street — Hanoi — D.R.V.N. — Tel. 3841


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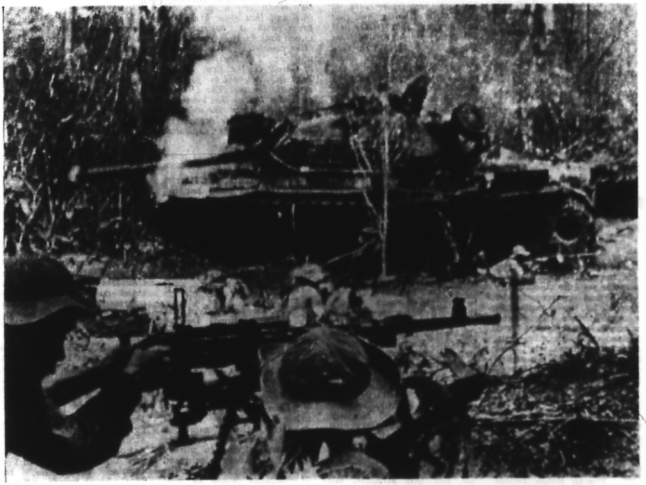
**NORTH VIETNAM** *Up to September 28, 1967* **2,333** *U.S. Planes Downed*

**SOUTH VIETNAM**

# THE L.A.F. ATTACK RELENTLESSLY

**MY THO: Over 1,000 G.I.s Put out of Action, 26 Vessels Burnt or Sunk, 8 Aircraft Downed, 16 Armoured Cars Set Afire** *(Sept. 13—16).* **QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN: 4,000 Enemy Troops Including 2,700 G.I.s Wiped Out, 5 Companies and 6 Platoons Annihilated, 85 U.S. Planes Downed or Damaged** *(Aug 28 — Sept. 13).* **QUANG NAM: 530 Enemy Soldiers Including 2 Companies and 8 Platoons Wiped Out** *(Nights of Sept. 9 and 10)* **NHA TRANG: U.S. and Puppet Troops Attacked Twice in the Heart of the Town within a Week** *(Sept 10 — 17).* **PLEIKU: The Most Important U.S. Fuel Depot in HOLLOWAY Camp in the Western High Plateaux Set Aflame** *(Sept. 23).*



L.A.F.'s victorious attack at Dong Rum (Tay Ninh)

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# WELCOME TO THE 18th FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA AND TO THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY BETWEEN VIET NAM AND CHINA

NGUYEN VAN HUYEN
Minister of Education

Vice-President of the Viet Nam - China Friendship Association, Head of the delegation of the Association on a friendship visit to China on the occasion of the 2nd founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

*DURING our visit to China where we took part in multiform activities of the Chinese people in celebration of the 22nd founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, two things gave us great enthusiasm and confidence.*

*First, we have seen that the long-standing militant friendship between the two peoples which has been strengthened since the two countries have been freed from the colonial and feudal yoke and founded the people's power, has seen further development and consolidation in the present common endeavours to build socialism and oppose the common enemy, U.S. imperialism.*

*Secondly, we have seen that the 700 million Chinese people under the correct leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Chairman Mao Tse-tung have displayed a high spirit of self-reliance and the revolutionary will of the "Old Foolish Man Who Removed the Mountains" in building China into a socialist country endowed with modern industry and agriculture and advanced culture and science.*

*With regard to the Viet Nam - China friendship, I think nothing can best portray it as the two following verses by President Ho Chi Minh:*

***The warm Viet Nam - China and their friendship***
***Is a comradely and also fraternal feeling.***

*This friendship has been developed and consolidated not only because the two countries are linked together by the same rivers and mountains, by the same sea and roads but also, as the Chinese comrades have often said, by the same heart. From time immemorial the two countries have already established geographical, economic, political and cultural ties. Today both are building socialism and fighting shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy which is U.S. imperialism. The people of the two countries are comrades and brothers who share life and death, weal and woe, fight side by side and unite with each other on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.*

*In fact, whether it was in Nanning, Peking, Tsinan, Shanghai or Kwa Lin, wherever it was in the wire factory, the Administrative Law Institute, the Sha Shih Yu production brigade of the 'Sino-Viet Nam Friendship' people's commune, the Chinese people warmly welcomed us as fighters in the frontline returning to the rear.*

*Slogans reading, "We vow to be a steady rear for the fraternal Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation!", "Let's learn from the heroic Vietnamese people!", "Viet Nam will surely win, U.S. imperialism will be defeated!" resounded everywhere and were plastered everywhere, even in the remotest places we visited.*

*In the solemn speeches delivered at the grand meetings in celebration of Viet Nam's National Day in Peking as well as in the addresses of the factory workers or the farmers of a production brigade, the Chinese people, millions as one, expressed their profound hatred for the U.S. aggressors and their wholehearted support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. Many armymen, youth, workers and farmers went to meet us and told us that they were ready to act upon Chairman Mao's order and go to Viet Nam and fight beside our people against the U.S. aggressors. Everyone we met said that the Chinese people regarded the heroic fight of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression, for national salvation as their own fight and are firmly confident in the final victory of the Vietnamese people.*

*The spirit of self-reliance and the revolutionary will like that of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains" is transforming China into a socialist country endowed with modern industry and agriculture and advanced culture and science.*

*The successful carrying out of the first and second five-year plans and the great successes in the socialist transformation have created maternal conditions for the gradual modernization of Chinese agriculture. At present, learning from the example of the Thai Chai production brigade, the Chinese farmers throughout the country are boosting the movement to reshape their fields and improve the soil. As a result, many vast areas with alkaline, salted or barren soil have been transformed into fertile lands. Many single-crop fields are now transformed into two-crop fields. For the past few years there has spread a movement to build model fields by closely combining the leadership, experts and the masses on the basis of the summing up of the advanced experiences of the farmers combined with the application of modern science and technique.*

*Our delegation had the opportunity to visit the Sha Shih Yu production brigade. What commanded our admiration was that the co-op farmers there had very fruitfully translated Chairman Mao's teaching into reality, transforming rocky hills into terraced vice-fields and orchards with the spirit of "The Foolish Old Man Who Removed the Mountains." We were told by the co-op farmers there that they had gone five kilometres to fetch earth to build their orchards. And that was not only the first time, they ought to die from 500 or 700 holes into the rock and each tree required about 1,050kg of earth. Today it has become a habit for the villagers there to carry back to their production brigade a pair of baskets full of earth any time they go to market or visit their relatives.*

*With regard to industry, China was left with a very backward industrial heritage at the time of liberation. Industry accounted only for a very small ratio in the national economy and consisted mainly of a few light industries such as the textile and food processing industries. Heavy industry was almost non-existent. Yet today, only 18 years after liberation, China possesses many modern industrial branches such as aeronautics, motor car and tractor industry, ship-building, heavy engineering, precision machine-industry and synthetic chemical industry.*

*Our delegation visited the industrial exhibition in Shanghai where we saw still more clearly the big strides of the nascent industry in China. We saw the model of a 10,000-ton ship and that of a hydraulic press with the capacity of 12,000 tons which only four other countries can now manufacture. The benzine factory of China is the first of its kind in the world to produce synthetic benzine. The Chinese comrades told us that synthetic benzine has been the object of Soviet researches for many centuries now by the capitalist world. As for China, with her high self-reliance spirit, she has succeeded after only four years of research.*

*The fact that within a short period of time China has achieved brilliant successes in the development of nuclear weapons eloquently testifies to the rapid progress she has made in technology and to her big industrial capacity. Within only thirty two months China has six times made successful tests of atomic bomb, nuclear bomb containing fissile materials and hydrogen bomb.*

*In a word, on our recent visit to China we were most happy to see the very rapid development of China's industry, agriculture, science and technology and the rapid improvement of the people's living conditions.*

*The militant solidarity between the people of China and Viet Nam is today firmer and broader than ever. Every one in our delegation has brought home the warm and valuable encouragement from the great 700 million Chinese people, the vast and reliable rear of the Vietnamese people in the fight against U.S. aggression, for national salvation.*

# Soviet Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. War at U.N. General Assembly Session

AT the session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 22, Soviet Foreign Minister A. Gromyko strongly condemned the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Viet Nam and stressed that "jointly with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is according and will continue to accord to the brother people of Viet Nam a growing support and a diversified aid in order to fight back the aggressors."

A. Gromyko pointed out: "The flagrant violation of international agreements, the infringement upon elementary norms of international law and the scorn of the world opinion, all these manifestations of the policy of international banditry are found in what the U.S. is doing in Viet Nam."

After denouncing the barbarous war crimes committed by the U.S. imperialists and their Saigon henchmen during the recent past against the people of North and South Viet Nam and the peoples of neighbouring Laos and Cambodia, the Foreign Minister reaffirmed the Soviet Union's full support for the stand of the D.R.V.N. and the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation.

He went on to say that the U.S. ruling circles still are not willing to withdraw their troops from Viet Nam, and have even made arrogant demands of an ultimatum character for the cessation of the bombing of the D.R.V.N.

A. Gromyko rejected the fraudulent "peace proposals" on the Viet Nam question recently made by the U.S. imperialists at the U.N. General Assembly session and stressed that peace may be restored in Viet Nam only as a result of the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressors.

# U.S. BARBAROUS CRIMES IN VINH LINH AND HAI PHONG CONDEMNED

ON September 26, 1967, the D.R.V.N.'s Committee for Investigation of U.S. Imperialist War Crimes in Viet Nam held a press conference to denounce new crimes perpetrated by Washington in further war escalation against North Viet Nam, especially in raids on the port city of Hai Phong and the district of Vinh Linh. Besides home and foreign correspondents, were also present members of the 6th investigation team of the Russell International Tribunal, led by the French physicist J.P. Vigier, Secretary General of the Russell International Tribunal, and including Guillero Frenco Haneso, a Cuban military expert. After Mr. Pham Van Bach, president of the D.R.V.N. Investigation Committee, had read out a declaration denouncing the new steps taken in the American authorities by war escalation in North Viet Nam, Mr. Le Thanh Liem, president of the Vinh Linh Administrative Committee, and Mr. Pham Gia Tuan, vice-president of the Hai Phong Administrative Committee, branded the barbarous genocidal American bombings and shellings of their regions.

The American bombings of Vinh Linh have been reported by *Viet Nam Courier* in previous issues. Mr. Le Thanh Liem made known that in the period from September 22 to 25, American B 52 strategic bombers indiscriminately attacked the villages of Vinh Long, Vinh Chap, and Vinh Tu in the southern part of Quang Binh province, lying in the territory of North Viet Nam, and a number of villages north of the Demilitarized zone, killing and wounding over 40 people. Said Mr Liem:

"To date, 49 out the 50 villages in the mountain part of Vinh Linh have been razed. Fourteen of the new places to which the people have moved have been totally destroyed. Besides, 19 villages out of a total of 23 in the district, and a town, have been reduced to rubble."

In Haiphong, Mr Pham Gia Tuan said, within the first 8 months of this year, the Americans dropped over 6,000 explosive bombs, over 400 CBUs (containers of steelpellet anti-personnel bombs), and fired nearly 4,000 rockets and 130 missiles. In August alone, they dropped 750 explosive bombs, 206 delayed-action bombs, 102 CBUs (containing in all over 30,000 steel-pellet bombs) and fired 35 missiles and 250 rockets.

On September 11, 17, 18 and 21 in particular, American aircraft flew 302 sorties in 11 raids, dropped 425 explosive bombs of from 500 to 2,000 lbs., 16 CBUs (containing 5,000 spherical steel-pellet bombs) and fired 20 missiles, 40 rockets, not including savage shelling with 20mm. cannon, on a number of sectors inside the city. Several wards, such as Ward 1, and the Hong Bang ward, were razed almost to the ground; several schools, such as School No 8, workers' residential quarters, a TB hospital, the pediatrics section of the Vietnam-Czechoslovak Friendship Hospital, were seriously damaged. Others economic centres and bridges linking city streets such as the ones at Ha Ly and Tam Bac were also attacked.

Members of the 6th investigation team of the Russell International Tribunal gave their testimonies concerning these crimes of the U.S. imperialists. Professor J.P. Vigier said, "*The bombings of Hai Phong constitute a redoubtable aggravation of the war and a very important step in genocidal attempts against the population.*"

Professor J.P. VIGIER

## *The Bombings of Hai Phong Constitute a Redoubtable Aggravation of the War and a Very Important Step in Genocidal Attempts Against the Population*

THE Commission (the 6th Investigation Commission of the Russell International Tribunal-Ed) first stresses the political and military importance of U.S. strategy in bombing Hai Phong.

This importance has been repeatedly emphasized by the American authorities. It is the U.S. government which has indicated and put forward the idea of Vietnamese sanctuary the idea that targets in the port of Hai Phong, jet airfields, and the city of Hanoi cannot be bombed without the direct and personal authorization of the U.S. government and President Johnson.

Before the U.S. Senate Commission which examines the problem of the war in Viet Nam, it has been indicated that Hai Phong constitutes the ultimate target of U.S. air bombing, being assimilated to a lung for the Vietnamese economy. And among the 59 targets included in the Vietnamese sanctuary, Hai Phong is considered as a quasi ultimate element in the escalation of the war.

The bombing of this city is obviously a very important means of pressure and blackmail on the D.R.V.N. government, and many American senators have argued about the dangers involved in such bombing in view of international complications in case foreign ships should be sunk in the port.

The second point that the Commission would like to stress is taken from an American official document containing instructions about the bombing of ports, as taught at the Minneapolis Military Academy, which is placed under the direct authority of the Pentagon. This document was presented as evidence at the Stockholm session of the Russell Tribunal. Concerning the bombing of ports, the High Command of the U.S. air force indicates four ways, in order of decreasing importance:

1. Blockade of the port by the navy and air force, the laying of mines at the entrance to the port, and by attacks on and sinking of ships in estuaries.

2. Destruction of port installations, i.e. cranes, piers, docks, etc.

3. Psycho-social bombing of the port, aimed at paralysing it through destruction of its population, of all normal means of living, and through the paralysis of the economy.

4. Land blockade of the port, aimed at preventing the goods from getting out, through mining of roads and waterways.

The Commission is of the opinion that the U.S.A. has begun to use massively the last two ways: not to hit the military target directly but to paralyse it through civilian destruction. Let me say right away that the third way was condemned by the Nuremberg Tribunal regarding German air attacks on British ports, and was also condemned at Stockholm.

Indeed the destruction of civilian population with the aim of indirectly obtaining the paralysis of military means constitutes the very definition of war crime.

The Commission's third point is to indicate the idea of escalation in attacks on Hai Phong. On a map, one will see that after bombing roads leading to the city, American aircraft attacked its very heart, its most populated quarters.

One personal remark: anyone who was in Berlin in the days that followed the Germans' capitulation will be struck by the similarity of the sight offered by Hai Phong's First Ward, as one enters the city, with the one presented by the Berlin ward where stood the Chancellery of the Reich. Concrete walls have been blown up by block-busters one and a half times more powerful than those used on Berlin by Allied aircraft.

Moreover, as said Lieutenant Phong, bombing conditions by Navy aircraft prevent all pinpoint bombings of military targets inside the city (only bombings of wholewards, whole zones).

( ) In conclusion the Commission is of the opinion that:

1. This is an extremely serious step in U.S. war escalation in Viet Nam.

2. A bombing of Hai Phong cannot be separated, either politically or militarily, from the Goldberg "peace" plan presented by the U.S. government before the U.N.O. The Goldberg plan and the bombing of Hai Phong constitute one and the same political act.

3. The Commission thinks, as has been said here, that each step in U.S. escalation is generally accompanied by a "peace" proposal.

4. This is a crime perpetrated by the U.S. air force, on account of the nature of the means employed and the fact that it did not go after military targets.

We think that this attempt by the U.S. has failed: the population's morale has not been weakened, and activity in the port continues. In all events, we do not believe in the theory according to which the stifling of Hai Phong would put an end to the war, for experience shows that the Vietnamese people have always surmounted all difficulties facing them in the past period.

It should be pointed out however that U.S. military defeat in Viet Nam may be accompanied by a very serious escalation of terror bombings of the civilian population.

In conclusion, the Commission has asked the Tribunal to condemn the bombing of Hai Phong as constituting a new dangerous step in escalation and to brand the crime thus committed against the civilian population of the D.R.V.N.

We would like also to ask all journalists present here to help us sound the alarm before world opinion, for the action begun in Hai Phong may constitute a redoubtable aggravation of the war and a very important step in genocidal attempts against the Vietnamese people.

*TO THE READER*

We are aware that there is much room for improvement in the wording of our paper. We apologize for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more efficiently in future.

*COMMENTARY*

# THEY ARE HARPING ON THE SAME TUNE

THE United Nations has no right whatsoever to meddle in the Viet Nam issue. Even U.N. Secretary-General U Thant has more than once made a similar declaration. Yet, on Sept. 21, U.S. delegate Goldberg was deadset on making use of this international forum to plead for the U.S. policy of aggression and its obduracy in the aggressive war against Viet Nam, and at the same time repeated its worn-out arguments about the road to a settlement of the Viet Nam problem by "peaceful means."

Goldberg raised a hullabaloo about U.S. "good will" and put forward five "principles" of an "honorable settlement" of the "tragic conflict in Viet Nam." Pretending to be law abiding, he tried to draw a parallel between his various points and the main clauses of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam.

In the part of his speech dealing with Viet Nam, containing about 2,500 words, he mentioned the "Geneva Agreements" as many as ten times. Is it that the U.S. aggressors who have over the past thirteen years, sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam in a systematic and extremely blatant manner, are now desirous of mending their ways? The answer is absolutely in the negative. Goldberg's moves only reflected the predicament of the U.S. aggressors and at the same time fully exposed their obduracy and craftiness.

THE U.S. is now in an awkward position because it has suffered big setbacks in the aggressive war against Viet Nam and is now in an allround stalemate, both military and political. Meanwhile the anti-war movement of the American people is gaining momentum and dissent and trouble are plaguing the ruling circles in the face of ever heavier U.S. failures.

In the world, the U.S. has become utterly isolated. The people and governments of many countries condemn the U.S. war of aggression and demand that Washington stop bombing the D.R.V.N. definitively and unconditionally, end the war of aggression in South Viet Nam, bring the American troops home and let the Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs themselves. Many member countries of the U.N. also protest against U.S. aggression. Under the stress and spur of like difficulties, Washington has racked its brains to find a way to explain its stand, trying to cope with public discontent and at the same time to end its stalemate while preserving all its aggressive stand and goal in South Viet Nam. It is precisely for these purposes that Goldberg talked at length about the Geneva Agreements, deliberately hushed up and distorted facts and took pains to explain the said agreements as the U.S. aggressors construe them.

*Continued page 7)*



## HANOI TRIBUNE

### U.S. IMPERIALISTS' PROVOCATION AGAINST ALGERIA PROTESTED

ON September 7 a number of warships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean violated the territorial waters of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. Pursued by Algerian war vessels the U.S. warships were forced to withdraw.

This is a gross encroachment on the independence, national sovereignty and security of Algeria, and a menace to the peace in Africa.

The Vietnamese people indignantly condemn this brazen provocative act of the U.S. imperialists, fully support the resolute stand of the people and government of Algeria in their anti-U.S. struggle for independence and national sovereignty and demand that the American corsairs immediately end their provocation and hostility towards the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

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### THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS MUST QUIT PUERTO RICO

ON the International Day of Solidarity with the Puerto Rican People (Sept. 23), the *Nhan Dan*, central organ of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, in its Sept. 23 issue, published an article entitled "The U.S. Imperialists Must Quit Puerto Rico" by Hoang Bac, Deputy Secretary of the Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee. The article reads in part:

"Although the U.S. imperialists resort to every cunning trick (from bribery, division to repression and terror), they can never quench the flame of patriotic struggle of the Puerto Rican people. The Puerto Ricans resolutely struggle to demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately and unconditionally hand back independence to them, abolish U.S. military bases, respect the Puerto Rican national culture and language and abstain from intervening in their internal affairs.

"... We heartily thank the Puerto Rican people for their sympathy with, and support for, our just struggle. We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists quit Puerto Rico, give her back her independence and let her people settle themselves her internal affairs."

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### SUPPORT TO MOZAMBIQUE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE

ON the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Mozambique People (Sept. 25), Mme Nguyen Thi Luu, Secretary General of the Viet Nam Asian-African Solidarity Committee declared:

"Like the peoples of other Portuguese colonial countries, the Mozambique people since five centuries have been living in misery and barbarously oppressed and exploited. Therefore the Mozambique people as well as the peoples of Angola, Guinea and Cape Verde (ruled by Portugal) have no other alternative than resolutely stand up with arms in hands and fight for national liberation, independence and freedom.

"The Vietnamese people, who are stepping up their patriotic struggle to win complete victory, always stand on the side of the oppressed peoples fighting against imperialism led by the U.S., for independence and freedom.

"The Vietnamese people fully support the just cause of the Mozambique people, resolutely demand that the Portuguese colonialists get out of Mozambique and recognize her independence. Developing their dauntless fighting spirit, resolutely struggling in close co-ordination with other peoples now under the yoke of Portuguese colonialism, the Mozambique people will certainly win final victory."

# GREAT VICTORIES GREAT TASKS

by General VO NGUYEN GIAP

*In 1964, the U.S. "special war" went bankrupt. Licked into shape by Maxwell Taylor and led by him in his capacity as U.S. ambassador in Saigon, this strategy consisted in carrying out an imperialist aggression through the use of a puppet army and administration. The Saigon "government" and its "republican army" were disintegrating. Since March 1965, Washington has sent en masse an unceasingly reinforced expeditionary force to South Viet Nam and systematically unleashed an air war of destruction against the D.R.V.N. The "limited war," a form of "flexible response" strategy of the American militarists, was triggered off.*

*Since then, two dry-season strategic counter-offensives launched by the Yankees have been foiled by the South Viet Nam armed forces and people, while the criminal and stupid air and naval raids against the D.R.V.N. have proved to be inefficient and extremely costly for the aggressors. The pitiful failure of the "limited war" is beyond all doubt; it has been widely known in the world and even admitted by some elements in the U.S. ruling circles.*

*A study by General Vo Nguyen Giap appearing recently in the Hanoi press under the title "Great Victories, Great Tasks" has given a complete, scientific explanation of the victory of the Vietnamese people.*

*Hereunder is a summary of this article.*

IN this article General Vo Nguyen Giap provides a penetrating analysis of the strategy and tactics of the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive "limited war" in South Viet Nam, and a summing-up of problems of strategy and tactics in the Vietnamese people's war. Based on abundant facts and lucid military thinking, the article points out the causes of the American imperialists' heavy failures and the Vietnamese people's great successes over the past two years, shows the inevitability of the Americans' complete defeat, at the same time throwing light on our people's resolve to develop the victories they have scored, completely defeat over 1,000,000 American, satellite and puppet troops and bring our anti-American resistance for national salvation to complete victory. The article is composed of five parts:

1. The general situation of our anti-American resistance for national savation in the past two years.

2. The American imperialists' heavy failures in a very important stage of their "limited war."

3. The extremely important victories scored by our people during the past two years.

4. Four important conclusions to be drawn from two years of anti-American resistance for national salvation.

5. The American imperialists' designs for the immediate future and our tasks.

## PART I

THIS part gives an overall picture of the evolution of our anti-American resistance for national salvation over the past two years, pointing out the enemy's tremendous war efforts, relating outstanding events, and, by highlighting our resounding exploits and important battles, bringing out our people's spirit of offensive and irresistible advance towards victory.

## PART II

### The American Imperialists' Heavy Failures in a Very Important Stage of Their "Limited War" in South Viet Nam

THIS part deals with the Americans' views on the strategy of "limited warfare," its contradictions and the failures it has met with on the South Viet Nam battlefield.

"Limited warfare" is one of the three forms of warfare making up the American imperialists' strategy of "flexible response." It is a local war of aggression directly carried out by American expeditionary troops; for this reason the American imperialists look on it as a veritable war of the United States, but a limited one in scale and scope. Its outstanding feature is the commitment of American troops to direct aggression, albeit there are certain limits as to the number of troops, strategic objectives, and scope of the war; military victory should be achieved within the shortest time, so that conditions could be created for U.S. neo-colonialism to impose its enslaving rule. Set against their views on the strategy of "limited warfare," the local war now being waged by the American imperialists in South Viet Nam has, in all respects, overstepped the limits they have fixed for themselves at the beginning.

Like the American imperialists' policy of neo-colonialist aggression, the "limited warfare" strategy is full of basic contradictions and weaknesses which, by nature, cannot be overcome, for they are inherent in an unjust war of aggression. In the South of our country, these have grown ever more serious and ever more transparent in the process of the American imperialists' war of aggression and our people's anti-American resistance for national salvation.

When they introduced their troops into the South, the American imperialists wished to bring into full play their military superiority, concentrate their forces, and take the offensive so as to annihilate the Liberation Armed Forces and win back the initiative. But they have so far failed to achieve that strategic aim in spite of their troop strength of over a million men. Although they wanted to concentrate their forces, they had to disperse them geographically and functionally. Although they wanted to act on the offensive, they were driven onto the defensive. Although they wanted to wipe out the Liberation Armed Forces, it is their own forces which sustained heavy losses. Although they wanted to win back the initiative, they sank deeper and deeper in their morass. And although they wanted to win the war quickly, they found themselves involved in a protracted fight. On account of those strategic failures, the American imperialists have been unable to "pacify" the countryside and "stabilize" the cities. They have been frustrated in their ultimate aim in their neo-colonialist war oi aggression.

The facts of war over the past two years in Viet Nam have proved the bankruptcy of a whole series of military theories of the American imperialists and of bourgeois military science in general. The American imperialists' thesis that numerical superiority of troops decides victory on the battlefield no longer holds water. Their thesis about the decisive role of war equipment and weapons has also been disposed of. Their thesis on the power of the air force and its decisive effect on the outcome of a battle, has also gone bankrupt. The "limited warfare" strategy is collapsing together with the so-called inconceivable power of the U.S. armed forces. The truth is, the American expeditionary corps is suffering serious setbacks in face of the people's war waged by the Vietnamese, a nation whose land is not large in area, whose population is not important in number, who rely chiefly on their own strength, and are determined to struggle for their independence and freedom.

## PART III

### Our Entire People's Highly Significant Victories

THIS part deals with the strategy and tactics of the people's war, which have got the better of the American imperialists' strategy and tactics of "limited war." It analyses the object of our struggle, the concept of an all-out resistance by the entire people, that of combined military and political struggles, the strategy of protracted warfare, the principle of relying essentially on one's own strength while setting great store by the help supplied by our friends all over the five continents, and the original combat tactics of our people.

The American imperialists' "limited war" in the South of our country is essentially a war of aggression to achieve the political aims of neo-colonialism; it is nothing but a neo-colonialist war of aggression. Our people's anti-American resistance for national salvation in the South is a revolutionary war, the people's war that has reached an unprecedented stage of development, a people's war waged by our whole nation against the neo-colonialist war of aggression of American imperialism.

Having firmly grasped the nature and aims of the war, our people in the South have taken a clear view of the object of their struggle: the American troops and the puppet troops and administration. They have correctly and successfully solved various problems related to the strategy and tactics of the people's war, an all-sided and protracted struggle in which the enemy is under constant attack, in which we rely essentially on our own strength while attaching the greatest importance to the support of the socialist countries and progressive people all over the world. The strategy of the people's war has been further developed to suit the new situation of the war. It has recorded successes of the greatest significance and got the better of the American imperialists' "limited war" strategy over the very important past period. The strategy of the entire people's resistance against American aggression, for national salvation, has rendered the over one million strong American, satellite and puppet troop build-up insufficient and inadequate; their strength has been turned into weakness. The "all-sided resistance" has aggravated the enemy's loss of the initiative; "protracted resistance" has thwarted his "blitzkrieg" strategy; acting on the offensive has greatly increased the military and political power of our nation and driven the over one million enemy troops onto the defensive and into a state of passivity. The strategy of our people's war has proved overwhelmingly superior to all strategies of the American imperialists; its invincible character is more and more evident.

In the South, our people have invented ingenuous fighting methods of great variety and high efficiency: guerilla warfare, large-unit attacks by Liberation troops, raids on the enemy's bases and rear areas, on enemy-held cities and on military communications, attacks combined with agitation work among enemy troops, political struggle combined with military struggle; insurrections in the countryside, etc. At present, those forms of struggle are being used in a very clever and efficient manner. Remarkable are the new ways in which the various armed services of the Liberation army combine their operations or fight independently. It is clear that the tactics used by the people and armed forces of the South have prevailed over those used by the American, satellite and puppet troops. Those are tactics of resourceful people's warfare, of a courageous and determined, shrewd and skilful people, whose land is not large in area, whose population is not important in number, but who are resolved to defend their fatherland, to defeat the over one million strong army of the American imperialists, and who know how to defeat them.

## PART IV

### Four Conclusions Drawn from the Two Years of Anti-American Resistance for National Salvation

BASING ourselves on the development of the war over the past two years, on the heavy setbacks sustained by the U.S. American imperialists and the victories won by our people, we may draw the four following conclusions:

1. Our people have scored great victories in a very important stage of the American imperialists' "limited war." The possibility for us to win complete victory over the more than one million American, satellite and puppet troops has become a reality. The American imperialists made tremendous war efforts; the past two years were a very important stage in their "limited war" strategy. But they suffered heavy setbacks. Not only did they fail to make a "turn upward," but they had to resign themselves to "stepping back and down." Our people have been winning successes over an army of aggression composed of over one million American, satellite and puppet troops. This is a military victory of great significance, a hard blow at the aggressive designs of the American war maniacs who are trying to subdue our people and encroach upon the South of our country through a policy of strength.

(*Continued page 6*)





ON THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM N.F.L.

# THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME: A PRESSING DEMAND OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM POPULATION

*TO help our readers better understand the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme which meets a pressing demand of the South Viet Nam people in general, and of the people in Saigon - Gia Dinh as well as in other enemy-occupied towns in particular, we print below excerpts from the speech of Mr. Huynh Tan Phat, a delegate of the Saigon - Gia Dinh area at the Extraordinary Congress of the N.F.L.*

NEVER has life in Saigon - Gia Dinh been so miserable humiliating, chaotic and degraded as it is at present. On the other hand, never have the people in Saigon - Gia Dinh been so valiant, so undaunted in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and won so many big victories as at present. The U.S. aggressors have openly taken over the administration of Saigon - Gia Dinh, freely arrested, manhandled and massacred our people and raped women. Their henchmen in Saigon are but a handful of contemptible hirelings. The Saigon puppet "mayor" Van Van Cua himself was once humiliatingly slapped and arrested by American troops.

The number of "snack bars" increases considerably as U.S. billets and barracks mushroom. Prostitution and other social evils have become rife. The Saigon - Gia Dinh people can hardly recognize their city. Their life has been getting ever more precarious. Within less than two years, the price of rice has gone up five or even sevenfold. Foodstuffs become scarce; all conveniences (houses, electricity, water) and daily commodities have been grabbed.

The currency continues to devaluate, causing a rapid decrease in the real income of public servants and employees. In addition, the wicked agents of the U.S. and puppets vie with one another in plundering, kidnapping and massacring the population. Raids are daily conducted often by battalions of troops or helicopters on the main streets and the worker quarters to draft youths into the army.

All elementary democratic freedoms have been trampled underfoot. A series of newspapers have been closed down. All the people who have more or less shown their opposition to the U.S. aggressors have been persecuted or threatened to be brought to the "sand-bagged shooting grounds" set up right in the streets.

...The people of all strata in Saigon - Gia Dinh are rising up with indignation against the U.S. and puppets, ceaselessly fighting for their vital rights and interests. The demonstration on May Day 1966 was an expression of the powerful unity of the workers and other labouring people in Saigon who fearlessly took to the streets to demand national rights, the right to live, democratic liberties, and peace, despite the repression and terror and demagogic manoeuvres of the enemy.

By the end of 1966, a strike broke out right at the Saigon military port to protest against "the U.S. army's robbing the Vietnamese workers of their jobs" and demand "the return of the port to the Vietnamese."

Early in 1967, the strikers picketed the Eiffel enterprise — a contractor firm working for the U.S. army. Many concerted strikes involving some 50,000 workers were staged against the American firm RMK-BRJ. It is thus obvious that the workers and other labouring people in Saigon-GiaDinh have rightly associated their own interests with the supreme interests of the nation.

On their part, the peasants in Saigon - Gia Dinh have been continuously resisting the grabbing of their lands by the U.S. and puppets, pressganging and the herding of the people into "strategic hamlets," thus doing away with the enemy's control part by part right at the gates of the cities.

The movement of broad strata of the people in Saigon-Gia Dinh, including the Buddhists, well co-ordinated with that of the people in Da Nang, Hue and other places in the first months of 1966, tied down an important part of the enemy's forces, dangerously shook the U.S.-puppet regime and caused the puppet army and administration to disintegrate chunk by chunk.

The Saigon youth and students have time and again stood up against enslavement by, and the dictatorship of, the U.S. and puppets, opposed military conscription, demanded the opening of more schools and classes, reduction of school fees, use of Vietnamese as teaching medium etc... The young generation has shown its valour and deep concern for the future of the country.

Many small traders and small employers oppose drastic regulations, arbitrary fines and confusion by the puppets — salesmen of the U.S. bosses. Even national capitalists have been overcome and many of them have gone bankrupt because of the competition of American contractors and firms.

Brain workers (journalists, writers, teachers, engineers and doctors)have continuously been raising their voices against overt suppression by the police and secret agents of all national and democratic sentiments.

Even among the enemy's ranks, officials of the puppet administration are despised and are leading a precarious, unstable life. That is why they participate to a certain degree in the common struggle. Having realized the aggressive character of the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous nature of the Thieu Ky clique, more and more puppet officers and soldiers are resisting orders to go on "raids." They even turn their guns on the Yanks and wicked agents, go back to their families, or cross over to the Liberation Front.

...For the people in Saigon-Gia Dinh, the Political Programme submitted to this Extraordinary Congress is a most timely one which satisfies their urgent demand, and can promote to the full their great capabilities to contribute to the nationwide struggle against U.S. aggression, for national salvation. The Political Programme pays particular attention to the rights of the toiling people of whom the Saigon-Gia Dinh labouring people constitute an important component. The policies to improve the working and living conditions, social insurances, progressive labour regulations, freedom of trade-union, the right to participate in the management of enterprises, will vigorously promote the present fighting strength of the workers and other toiling people and their part in future national construction. The enforcement of land reform, the materialization of the motto "land to the tiller," recognition and protection of the rights to own the land allotted by the Revolution, and employment for North Vietnamese coerced to go South or those herded into "strategic hamlets," strengthen the peasants' resolve to stick to their land to carry out production, defend their village and closely co-ordinate their struggle with that of the townsfolk. The Saigon-Gia Dinh women feel gratified at the policy which provides for the eradication of social evils caused by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, safeguard of women's dignity, guarantee of equal rights between men and women in every field, care for mothers and children, and will participate more actively in the resistance and construction work. For the intellectuals, scientists, writers, artists now living stuffy in Saigon-Gia Dinh, the specific policies aimed at suppressing the slavish and degenerate culture and education inspired by the American way of life, and building a truly democratic culture and education open up bright prospects. Businessmen in Saigon-Gia Dinh who have no way out and are facing bankruptcy under U.S. political and economic domination will be encouraged to make their contribution to the rehabilitation work and development of an independent and prosperous economy in South Viet Nam.

The Political Programme also shows a way out to the puppet officers and soldiers who want to oppose the U.S. aggressors and their wicked commanding officers and come back onto the right path. Puppet officials will be able to serve the Fatherland and the people in the State machinery after the liberation of South Viet Nam.

The legitimate rights of foreign residents in Saigon-Gia Dinh, especially the Chinese, will be respected. The U.S. puppet divisive policy which drives a wedge between the Vietnamese and the Chinese residents, the policy of exploitation, repression and forced assimilation against the latter will be abolished.

The Political Programme makes clear for everybody, every circle, every stratum of people his and their role, duties and rights and shows the bright future of the country. On behalf of the people in Saigon - Gia Dinh I give my full approval to the Political Programme drawn up by the Front Central Committee.

## *South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme Warmly Welcomed*

### U.S.S.R.

AT a reception given on Sept. 20, 1967 in honour of the Premier of Turkey on a visit to the Soviet Union, A.N. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. declared: "The Soviet Government supports the D.R.V.N. Government and the South Viet Nam Front's positions which respond to the national aspirations of the Vietnamese people and fall in line with the spirit of the Geneva Agreements. We welcome the new important steps taken by the South Viet Nam N.F.L. who adopted the Political Programme to unite more closely the broad sections of the people in their struggle for the independence, democracy, peace and neutrality of South Viet Nam."

### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

ON Sept. 20, 1967, B. Lestovicka, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, President of the National Assembly of the S.R. of Czechoslovakia, declared: "The Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. is capable not only of uniting broadly the patriotic forces in South Viet Nam in the united struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, but also of isolating the enemy and winning more friends in the world. It will give the South Viet Nam people a powerful weapon to carry out their just struggle."

### CAMBODIA

AT the ceremony held on Sept. 17, 1967 in Phnom Penh to receive the Political Programme of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., Head of State Norodom Sihanouk warmly welcomed the publication of this programme and extolled the correct political line of the Front which enjoys the support of the South Viet Nam people and abroad. The Cambodian Head of State said: "Cambodia is very proud to support since the very beginning the struggle of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. the very beginning the struggle of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. and people and will continue to support it. Be sure of the solidarity and friendship of Cambodia with Viet Nam as a whole, that is with the D.R.V.N. and the South Viet Nam N.F.L."

The Cambodian Head of State recalled the stand of Cambodia which has always demanded that the U.S. withdraw unconditionally from South Viet Nam and let the Vietnamese people settle their own affairs themselves.

### LAOS

ON Sept. 7, 1967, the Central Committee of the *Neo Lao Haksat* declared: "The South Viet Nam N.F.L. Political Programme is the summing up of the valuable experiences gained in the struggle against U.S. aggression. It conforms and develops the 10-point programme put forth by the Front seven years ago. It voices the will of the South Viet Nam people to resolutely fight for freedom and national liberation. It not only meets the common aspirations and interests of the Vietnamese people and the pressing needs arising from the situation in South Viet Nam and conforms to the will for peace and the law of revolutionary development of the world's peoples, but also falls in line with the fundamentals of international law."

### WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH

A declaration issued by this organization read: "The W.F.D.Y. unreservedly supports the Political Programme just adopted at the Extraordinary Congress of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Doing its best, the W.F.D.Y. will strengthen in an active, practical and effective way its solidarity with the South Viet Nam people in their heroic struggle."

# MY VILLAGE Fights THE YANKS

MY village lies on the coast of Vinh Linh. In the pre-revolution days, Vinh Linh was the poorest area of Quang Tri province, and my village was the poorest of Vinh Linh. The villagers went in for fishing but they made a poor living out of it since the boats were very small and could not sail far. After a fishing trip, the boats would be carried on shoulders to the shore to avoid the big waves. To say that they got a meal of rice every three days and a coarse cotton pajama every three years is not an exaggeration.

The village was surrounded by large sand dunes. Everything here spelt poverty and barreness. Yet, the people of my village put up a tough fight against the French. More than once my village was burnt down by colonialist troops, yet the latter never succeeded in setting up a stooge administration in the village. Ngo, then within her teens, lay in ambush on Highway 1 and captured a French major. Now she is a mother of seven and a member of the village Party Committee. The same record can be cited of nearly all the other women in the village. Mrs. May, then deputy commander of the village militia, is now member of the Administrative Committee of Vinh Linh area. Mrs. Hau, then platoon commander of the militia, is now deputy chairman of the Women's Union in the area. We had not many weapons but the resistance went on from year to year for the simple reason that it was a struggle for survival.

In the years after the restoration of peace we began building many brick houses, and yet we had to dig at the same time many combat trenches and air raid shelters. Facing us across the demarcation river were the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen. Our fishing boats were chased and captured by them on the high sea. This was commonly heard among the villagers: "We want peace but the Yanks don't. So long as the country is not reunified we can't live in peace."

My village was among the first in North Viet Nam to be bombed by the Americans. One night in August 1964, three U.S. warships came to 4 kilometres off our coast and opened fire on our village. The shells made ear-splitting explosions. Flares lit up a corner of the sea. Worried in time by the village military committee, the inhabitants had moved into shelters with changes of clothes and provisions. As soon as the shelling stopped the village Party Committee went to the scene to inspect the damage and held an emergency session. We won in that first engagement of one and a half hours with the enemy because no one was hurt.

The American pirates followed up with many other shellings from their warships. Our villagers boiled with anger and wanted to hit back. Soon we were told that artillery would be sent in to help the village fight the corsairs. Everyone was overjoyed at this news. But we kept our joy to ourselves because secrecy is the first factor of victory over the enemy. When it came to the question of how to hit back at the enemy, many difficulties arose. How to bring the artillery pieces across such high sand dunes? Where to plant them? Our villagers asked the armymen to let them carry the pieces on their shoulders. Thus the vi lagers carried trucks, cannons and ammunition across the dunes, all on their shoulders. Whatever the armymen needed, our villagers readily supplied. "Provided we can bash in their heads, we are happy and don't care for the rest," the villagers said to the armymen. All the wooden planks in the village were brought out and placed on the sand for the artillery trucks to pass. Old Truong contributed a four-plank wooden bed which he prized most. The whole village came out to haul the artillery pieces. I sent many militiawomen to help the gunners clean ammo. That night the whole village sat up late waiting for our artillery to open up. Then the long-awaited moment came. Glowing lights flared up, followed by thunderous explosions that seemed to rock the sea. How merry the roar of our guns! An enemy ship sank about 7 kilometres from the shore. In the following days we sent dozens of boats to pick up bits of its wreckage round the clock. We must fool them in our hands and see them with our eyes. What a happy Lunar New Year Festival we had that year! Every fish they caught, our villagers cooked it and offered it to the armymen.

Only a few days later the Americans began bombing and strafing our village without let-up. Bombs exploded everywhere. For the first time our village confronted American jets. The militia fired long rounds at the diving planes. Some even used their sub machineguns. The village Party Committee met to welcome the courage and determination of the militia but pointed out to the militia that they should spend their ammo more sparingly and fire accurately. As a result, the militia did much better in the following fight. Hoa, a young militiaman, shot down an A.D.6 with six rounds of machinegun. The plane fell four kilometres from the shore. We came to the conclusion that firing three rounds at a time was better than a long burst. This experience was passed on to all anti-aircraft teams. The co-op looked adequately after the interests of those engaged in combat duty. Each of such militia man or woman got extra "marks" over the average for a co-op member's workday. The mass organizations such as the Women's Union and the Fighter-Sponsoring Mothers' Association for instance, mindedtheir children, cooked their meals and boiled water for them.

The war became fiercer day by day. The village Party Committe launched an intensive movement to build air raid shelters. Comrade Chuong, a member of the Party Committee was the first to dismantle his tiled-roofed house to get material for an air raid shelter. As the enemy intensified their raids, the shelters were multiplied quickly and also improved constantly. Now each family has at least three shelters, one for men, another for the animals and the third for provisions, property and a cooking utensils. The shelters were dug on the floor, in the garden, inside as well as outside the village.

There was a time when the enemy undertook round-the-clock raids, the villagers slept in the shelters. My village comprises 600 households with a total of 2,800 inhabitants. On an average each has received up to 36 explosive or steel-pellet bombs. This suffices to show the savagery of the American aggressors.

Not only did we see to the safety of those on the mainland but also of those who went out fishing. In the minds of our people, sailing out means fighting. Once the boat of Che Quang Mai came to a rough spot of the sea when he was overtaken by two enemy commando boats. They ordered him through a loud-peaker to stop. But Mai ignored the call and sailed on. The enemy boats closed in, one on each side. Availing himself of the minute of inadvertence of the enemy, Mai opened fire on those on deck and steered his boat to safety.

Trai is another courageous youth. Once he and his fellows were exchanging fire for hours with the U.S. and puppet corsairs. Some of his crew got hurt. Trai kept firing while steering the boat. On hearing the gunshots, his father put out to sea immediately. The old man was still fishing but had not miscounted a penny during his five years as cashier of the co-op. He knew that his son's boat had been hit but he went to another boat first. Only after every one had returned to shore and also improved constantly. Now each family has at least three shelters, one for men, another for the animals and the third for provisions, property and a cooking utensils. The shelters were dug on the floor, in the garden, inside as well as outside the village.

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Women at home take up the men's jobs now they are busy fighting, such as processing fish and preparing fish pickle. Every home raises at least one pig and the average per family is 2.7 pigs. Every year a household sells to the State about 100 kilograms of litter for manure. More subsidiary crops, especially sweet potatoes, are now grown than before the war. That is why the people have more and more ready money. In 1964 a villager put on average at 22 *dong* in the State Savings Bank. The sum rose to 83 *dong* in 1966.

With regard to the property of the co-op and the State, our villagers take care of every *dong* and look after the smallest and cheapest goods. When a consignment of goods of the State trade service comes, they volunteer to carry it to their homes, place them in the safest shelters. In all these raids the only loss of the co-op was six metres of cloth burnt. Once an American airplane shell set off a fire at the shop. The militia woman Nguyen Thi Di together with three of her friends rushed out to a nearby well, drenched a blanket and came back to put out the fire, saving nearly ten thousand *dong* worth of goods. The home of 64-year-old Nguyen Chay was also on fire but he ran to the shop to help put out the fire there first.

Difficulties are tremendous indeed but we don't want our children to go without education. All the schools have been moved into underground shelters. At first there were only two such schools, now we have eight. Every hamlet has its own class with about 25 pupils each. To ward off the danger of enemy shellings and bombings for the pupils, the teachers go to their homes to teach. All the classes began their academic year according to schedule. The village now has 500 pupils of the primary and elementary classes and 70 of the secondary classes. So far not a single pupil has been wounded or killed by American bombs and shells. In this village which was once so poor and so miserable everyone now can read and write. Among the children of the fishermen two have got a university degree in fishery, one in medicine and three others have become qualified doctors. In ad ition, 15 of our youth have been sent to universities abroad. Every one of them have returned to the country after graduation. These new intellectuals can hard y imagine what the life of their fathers and grandfathers in the past on this small sandy tract of land washed by the sea was like. We are happy with the new life that is blossoming unceasingly, right in the flames of the resistance to the U.S. aggressors.

The village has three medical stations staffed with seven medical workers trained in both Western and Eastern medicine, all of them being supported by the villagers themselves. The co-op spent 20 per cent of the public utility fund for the purchase of medicaments. All these medical stations can now cope with ordinary cases, produce certain drugs and treat the war wounded. Each station has a medical chest, a few beds and an operating table supplied by the German Democratic Republic. In the past year our medical stations looked after scores of people wounded during enemy raids. We now have enough facilities to care for 300 wounded at a time. Under French rule any patient had to be carried in a hammock across the sand dunes to the provincial hospital where he had to wait, sometimes for days, to be admitted. There was also the contempt of the medical personnel he had to experience.

Before this war our village had a hovel for maternity house built of bricks and provided with windowpanes and a lying-in ward with enough beds. But the Americans have bombed it to rubble. Now we have built underground lying-in rooms for each hamlet. The delivery is done right in the hamlets, thus sparing the mothers the trouble to go to the village maternity house as they had to do in the past. The Party Committee, the medical personnel and the Women's Association take great care of the women in child birth in order to set at peace the minds of their husbands out at the gun-emplacements. At present every hamlet has its own underground lying-in room. It is the task of the midwife in each hamlet to know exactly how many mothers are expecting in the hamlet and when their days of delivery will come. When they are near their time, she goes to their homes to give them the necessary attention.

Each hamlet, each production team in the co-op has its own plans and responsibility to care for the pregnant women in the hamlet or team till many months after their delivery. That is an important duty which it has solemnly promised to the Party committee to accomplish.

Never shall I forget the night of July 15, 1966. The enemy violently bombed, strafed and shelled the village throughout the night. Flares dropped by enemy planes illuminated the areas all night long. Bomb explosions shook the earth. On that very night many expectant mothers in our village were in labour. Nine of them were taken into the lying-in shelters. The Party Committee instructed the medical personnel to take the best care of the mothers and the babies. While the militia fought the raiding planes, Loan, the midwife, crawled from one shelter to another to deliver the mothers. In that memorable night nine babies — five boys and four girls — saw the light safe and sound. Our joy was undescribable. In the past year, 135 babies were born in the village in such underground shelters, from a soil heated with an unquenchable anger at the aggressors and a firm resolve to fight and defeat them.

LE NGU

*Secretary of the Party Committee and Political Instructor of the militia of village T. (Vinh Linh)*

# GREAT VICTORIES, GREAT TASKS

*(Continued from page 4)*

2. The successes scored by our people were first of all due to strategy and tactics of the people's war, the line of anti-American resistance for national salvation. Although the war has not yet ended, it is safe to say that the strategy and tactics of our people's war have outwitted the American imperialists' "limited war" strategy and tactics. The successes of our people in the past period proved that our line of anti-American resistance for national salvation is wholly correct. They were at the same time the glorious victory of our Party's genuine Marxist-Leninist line, spirit of independence and sovereignty, and internationalist solidarity.

3. The longer we fight on, the stronger our forces grow, and the more the enemy's strength declines. Our strength springs from the shining justice of our anti-American resistance for national salvation, from the great union of our entire people, and their determination to fight and win, from the correctness of our line of anti-American resistance for national salvation, from the strategy and tactics of the invincible people's war, from our people's tradition of dauntlessness, great potentialities and rich experience in fighting foreign invasions, from the overwelming superiority of our great rear, the socialist North, from the strong and extensive support of the brother socialist countries and progressive people all over the world. The enemy's weakening originates from his fundamental contradictions and weaknesses, and at the same time from a very decisive cause: the invincible strength and great successes of our people. The longer we fight on, the stronger we grow; but the longer the enemy fight on, the weaker he becomes. This is the law of our people's resistance war, one that is long and hard but bound to end in victory.

4. The recent successes are a firm basis for our people's advance towards final victory. The enemy's heavy setbacks will certainly lead them to complete defeat. Our people's anti-American resistance for national salvation over the past two years has stood hard trials and defeated the American "limited war" in its initial stage. Having overcome the initial difficulties, we shall certainly be able to surmount whatever difficulties and hardships the future many reserve for us. Although the American imperialists remain obstinate and perfidious, they will not escape final defeat, however frantically they may struggle. They cannot turn factors of defeat into those of victory, and their efforts will only aggravate the causes that will bring them failure. In our times, any nation, even a small one, that is resolved to unite and fight for independence and freedom, follows a correct and creative political and military line, relies essentially on its own forces, and knows how to take advantage of the favourable conditions of the times, how to launch a people's war in accordance with its country's characteristics and situation, and how to fight — such a nation is fully capable of defeating and will certainly defeat all aggressors, including the American imperialists.

PART V

## The American Imperialists' Designs for the Near Future and Our Tasks

THE American aggressors are in a pitiful plight as far as the war is concerned. On the military front their strategy has proved inefficient and a failure. They are standing at a crossroads. Would they limit or expand the war? In the latter case, to what extent? Would they intensify the aggressive war in South Viet Nam as an essential measure, or would they seek a turning point through attacks on the North? What would they do to increase the fighting efficiency of American troops and prop up the sagging morale of the puppet troops? Would they manage to extricate themselves from their present state of passivity, dispersion, and carry into effect their strategy of defensive, and counter-offensive? All these strategic problems are a tangle and no solutions to them are in view. On the political front, the American imperialists are meeting with a sea of difficulties owing to the isolation and impotence of the Saigon quislings. In the international arena, they are also running into fresh troubles. In the U.S. itself, the Johnson Administration is torn by inner conflicts and faced with increasing protests from the American people.

However, in spite of these difficulties and deadlock in Viet Nam, at home and abroad, the American imperialists, owing to their mulish, warlike and aggressive nature and to their economic and military potential, still continue to rely on a policy of "military strength" in their war of aggression against our country. They are stepping up considerably their "limited war" by increasing the number of U.S. troops sent to South Viet Nam and savage attacks on the North. But the sending of a big expeditionary corps to South Viet Nam for aggressive purposes is one of the greatest strategic mistakes in the history of American imperialism. Within this strategic mistake, the use of air and naval forces for expanding the war to the North is one of the most serious blunders, one of the most stupid moves of the American imperialists. They may recklessly expand their "limited war" to the whole of our country. We have made all necessary preparations; we stand ready to wipe them out if they would be rash enough to send their units to the North. In such an eventuality, they will have to face unforeseable serious consequences: the war will not develop according to their subjective desire but its course will be steered by their adversary's policy and actions.

In face of this situation, our people's anti-American resistance for national salvation is setting forth great and urgent tasks and requirements. On the basis of the great victories already won, the people of both North and South will fight shoulder to shoulder, resolved to overcome all difficulties and hardships, vigorously act on the offensive, frustrate all warlike designs of the American imperialists, achieve complete victory over the more than one million strong American, satellite and puppet army, fulfil our people's glorious historic task, and bring the anti-American resistance for national salvation to complete victory!

Both North and South will bend all their energies to win in the fight against the American aggressors, in the "Everything for the front, everything for victory" spirit. As the shock force of the people in the present anti-American resistance for national salvation, our armed forces must ceaselessly strive to improve their quality, develop their fighting strength so as to further increase their skill, win every battle, and defeat the American aggressors under all circumstances. The problem of raising the quality of the armed forces and developing their fighting strength is clearly a task of strategic importance and decisive significance in carrying into effect our people's strategic determination of completely defeating the American aggressors. To strive to enhance the quality of all three categories of armed forces and promote their fighting capacity will certainly increase many times the strategic and fighting efficiency of the people's armed forces, enable them to make giant strides, great leaps forward and bring about important changes in the military and political situation of the resistance.

The Vietnamese people will certainly win complete victory over their opponent who has more than one million American, satellite and puppet troops at his disposal. The American imperialists' neo-colonialist war of aggression will certainly come to a flop. The people's war waged by the heroic Vietnamese nation will certainly triumph!



# *They Are Harping on the Same Tune*

*(Continued from page 3)*

THE 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam recognize the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Viet Nam. Who have been brazenly trampling upon these most sacred rights of the Vietnamese people? The U.S. aggressors have. Who has rejected consultations for the holding of free, general elect ons with a view to reunifying Viet Nam, in a deliberate attempt to prolong the partition of our country? Nobody else than the U.S. What foreign troops and military bases are now in South Viet Nam? Nearly 500,000 U.S. expeditionary troops plus more than 50,000 satellite troops and scores of U.S. military bases. Who has launched air, naval and artillery attacks against the D.R.V.N., an independent and sovereign state? The U.S. has.

Who actually respects and firmly defends the Geneva Agreements? It is the Government of the D.R.V.N. and the South Viet Nam N.F.L.—the sole genuine representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people. The 4 points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the 5 points of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. are the most concentrated expression of the fundamental spirit and main provisions of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

To implement these agreements, the U.S. must end its aggression, stop the bombing and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., definitively and unconditionally, withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and remove all its military bases. This is as clear as daylight. Yet Goldberg sought ways and means to avoid drawing a line between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, between the aggressor and the upholder of the Geneva Agreements and talked law according to a reactionary view and position of the U.S. rulers. Speaking of Viet Nam, he deliberately turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the South Viet Nam N.F.L., under whose leadership the 14 million South Vietnamese people have been putting up a stiff resistance to U.S. aggression, inflicting heavy defeats on the aggressors and their puppets, winning great victories and controlling the situation in South Viet Nam. The U.S. wants a political settlement of the South Viet Nam problem without recognizing the role of the South Viet Nam N.F.L., the sole genuine representative of the 14 million South Vietnamese people. This is tantamount to depriving the solution of any chance to be accepted and spurring the war to its highest intensity and inviting the heaviest ever defeats for itself. U.S. intransigence can find clear expression also in its refusal to stop bombing the D.R.V.N. definitively and unconditionally and its insistence on a "reciprocal gesture," that is "conditional ending of the bombing." What an inept claim! How has the U.S., the aggressor, the right to bargain with the Vietnamese people on this matter? How can the aggressor have the right to ask the victim of aggression for compensation?

THE whole Viet Nam speech of Goldberg reflected the unchanging aggressive and obdurate position of the U.S. rulers who have been consistently rejecting the 4 points of the D.R.V.N. Government and the 5 points of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Even the Western press found fault with the U.S. line. The *New York Times* (Sept. 23) editorially corroborated: "Nothing significant has changed." The U.N. correspondent of the French paper, *Le Figaro*, wrote: "The U.S. position remains unchanged. It is the same old 'reciprocity' tune, i.e. an assertion in another form of the U.S. position."

It is clear that Goldberg's wily words can in no way mislead world public opinion. Likewise, his hypocritical profession of peace can in no way serve as a smokescreen to the present U.S. scheme to increase and widen the aggressive war in Viet Nam. U.S. military budget has soared up to 70 billion dollars; more U.S. troops have been dispatched to Viet Nam; B-52 aircraft are launching incessant exterminating bombing raids against the Demilitarized Zone and the Vinh Linh area, and savage air strikes are being made against North Vietnamese cities and residential areas. U.S. brasshats are crying for higher escalations. There is not the shadow of a doubt that Goldberg's honeyed words at the U.N. forum are merely a camouflage for new U.S. military adventures on the South Viet Nam battlefield in the coming dry season.

# SOUTH Vietnam — THE L.A.F. ATTACK RELENTLESSLY

### MY THO

AFTER two months (July and August 1967) under constant attack and threat on Highway 4 linking Saigon to the provinces of the Mekong Delta, the enemy on September 13, 1967 tried to concentrate 15,000 troops to get out of their straits and to clear a section of this highway, *TTXGP* (Liberation Press Agency) reported.

On the morning of September 13, three columns of U.S. troops of Infantry Division 9, raided three villages in Cai Lay district some 23 km west of My Tho provincial capital between Highway 4 and the Anterior Mekong River. The three prongs were fiercely intercepted by the local guerillas: 270 adverse troops were wiped out, 5 M.113s set afire and many others damaged.

On September 15, 8 more U.S. and puppet battalions were sent in 3 columns and infiltrated in three villages west of the aforesaid villages. Aware of the enemy manoeuvre, the L.A.F. immediately intercepted the raiders right in the first minutes of their arrival from Ba Rai River, sinking on the spot 16 naval craft, setting on fire 10 others. 400 GI's on board were wiped out and 9 M.113s burnt. The L.A.F. then killed or wounded 150 G.I.'s, brought down 7 helicopters and one F.105.

Impelled forward by the above victory, the L.A.F. violently shelled on the night of September 15 the U.S. military position in Binh Duc, 5 km west of My Tho town, put out of action 200 Yanks, and silenced 6 155mm cannons. The L.A.F. simultaneously stormed the enemy operational H.Q. in Tan Hoi, north of Highway 4, some 25 km northwest of My Tho town, destroyed 2 armoured troop carriers and one 105 mm cannon, and killed or wounded many enemy troops.

On the night of September 16, the L.A.F. again assaulted 4 U.S. and puppet bases in the town including the C.P. of puppet Division 7, the U.S. naval base and logistic services and killed many enemy troops.

Badly beaten and depleted, the U.S. aggressors had to end this raid on September 16 with very heavy losses: over 1,000 G.I.'s killed or wounded, 26 war vessels sunk or set ablaze, 8 planes downed, 16 M.113 armoured cars destroyed or burned.

### QUANG TRI — THUA THIEN

ACCORDING to *TTXGP* in over 400 battles given by the L.A.F. in Quang Tri and Thua Thien between August 28 and September 13, 1967, nearly 4,000 enemy troops were wiped out, including 2,700 G.I.'. Five companies and 6 platoons including 3 companies and 3 platoons of U.S. troops, were put out of action; 3 companies of "pacification cadres" were annihilated; 130 military vehicles were burnt or destroyed, 85 aircraft downed or damaged.

ON the night of September 20, 1967, Con Tien was pounded many times by L.A.F. heavy guns: over 100 U.S. marines were wiped out. The next day, 3 U.S. companies were attacked east and southeast of Con Tien: 150 G.I.s put out of action. The same day, in An Khe, Ho Khe and Con Tien, the guerillas killed 46 enemy troops by sniping fire.

### QUANG NAM

ACCORDING to *TTXGP*, on the nights of September 9 and 10 the L.A.F. of Quang Nam heavily shelled the enemy positions, sub-sector and sector H.Q.s in district towns and urban centres in the province: over 530 enemy troops including 2 companies and 8 platoons were wiped out, a great quantity of arms and war materials seized.

### NHA TRANG

ON September 17, the L.A.F. broke into Nha Trang and stormed the U.S. troops right in the heart of the town. The enemy admitted that 29 NCOs had been killed or wounded.

On the night of September 10, the guerillas and regional army had attacked that town: 1 puppet Ranger company defending the west of the airfield had 40 soldiers wiped out. 8 billets were damaged, one 155mm cannon destroyed.

The guerillas and regional army on September 1, 3, 4 and 7 launched repeated attacks on many places in Dien Khanh district. In the district town, over 80 enemy troops were knocked out. 40 Pak Jung Hi mercenaries were also put out of action on the communication lines.

### PLEIKU

ON September 23 the "biggest fuel dump" of the Western High Plateaux in *Holloway* camp, about 1km from Pleiku town was set on fire and burnt for three hours, Western reports said.

### GIA DINH and CHO LON

ON the nights of September 17 and 20, the L.A.F. attacked 2 puppet military training camps and one U.S. artillery base, 35 to 40km northwest of Saigon, inflicting great losses on the enemy, the same sources reported.

## ■ SOUTH VIET NAM TOWNS AND CITIES AFTER THE "ELECTIONS"

# DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND THE THIEU – KY CLIQUE

OVER 500 students representing 30,000 members of many Saigon student organizations on Sept. 9 held a meeting to denounce the recent "elections" in Saigon as a fraud and a "U.S.-backed comedy," and described the "senate" as a "whorecamp infested with diseases" (*AP* Sept. 9). The meeting also issued a statement urging the Saigon "national assembly" to annul the returns of the "elections."

According to *UPI*, thousands of students of the College of Science and College of Medicine and examinees in Saigon on Sept. 12 met to boycott the exams in protest against the "election" farce. The meeting took "an anti-American tone" and the spokesmen pointed out that the U.S. policy in Saigon made the situation ever more confused.

On Sept. 24, over 1,000 students and Buddhist believers in Saigon, Hue and Da Nang demonstrated against the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Ky junta. This was described by *AP* as "the most serious anti-government (Thieu-Ky — *Ed.*) actions for more than a year."

About 1,000 students representing various student organizations in Saigon, Da Lat and Can Tho province paraded through Duy Tan and Tu Do streets and marched on the "National Assembly."

According to *AFP*, the demonstrators carried the slogans: "We demand cessation of the bombing of North Viet Nam," "We demand withdrawal of American troops in a fixed respite," "The Americans can send to Viet Nam one million soldiers but they will never attain their goal," "Only the Vietnamese can solve their problems," "Peace can be decided only by the Vietnamese," "Let the Americans mind their own business," "American arms and the CIA agents can never solve the Viet Nam problem," "the September 3 elections were rigged up and pre-arranged by the U.S." When arrived in front of the Central Market, the demonstrators tore down and burnt the streamers boasting about the "achievements" of the Thieu-Ky clique and put up their own slogans which remained till noon.

The parade in Saigon was joined by an American student, Dave Marr, 29, from Berkeley, California, who carried a poster saying "U.S. students also demand peace." (*UPI*, Sept. 24)

The students also sent an open letter to Johnson to protest against U.S. interference in Viet Nam's internal affairs and demand that the Johnson Administration stops at once its hostile acts against Viet Nam, beginning with a halt to its bombing of North Viet Nam. The letter pointed out that the Saigon students would condemn the U.S. as aggressor if these demands are not met.

A few hours after the students' demonstration, about 3,000 Buddhist believers met at a press conference in the An Quang pagoda to "praise the students' heroic campaign" (*AFP*, Sept. 24). The participants issued a statement describing the September "elections" as a "blatant fraud" and the Thieu-Ky "senate" as "an odious tool in the hands of the *Cần Lao* party" (the party of Ngo Dinh Diem).

According to *AFP* of Sept. 24, about 500 students in Hue and Da Nang demonstrated against the U.S. and the Thieu-Ky junta. In Da Nang the demonstration was held in a heavy rain.

The struggle of the Saigon, Da Nang and Hue students in the past few days has developed into a genuine movement against the U.S. aggressors and their Saigon henchmen. It is going on under the just slogans demanding independence, sovereignty and self-determination, and condemning the U.S. as an aggressor. *AFP* remarked on Sept. 24 that never had these demands been raised as clearly as now.

# WRANGLE BETWEEN THE U.S. LACKEYS

FOLLOWING the Saigon Sept. 3 "elections" the candidates of the civilian factions repeatedly held many press conferences to denounce the Thieu-Ky clique's recent fraudulent "elections" to the "presidency," "vice-presidency" and "senate." They demanded that the Saigon "national assembly" annul these "elections." On Sept. 11, Truong Dinh Du, Phan Khac Suu and the other civilian candidates held a press conference calling for an "alliance" to oppose the Thieu-Ky junta.

On Sept. 14 they [held another press conference to denounce the "election" fraud but met a stiff resistance from Thieu and Ky. Policemen under the order of Nguyen Ngoc Loan (pro-Ky) were called in to intimidate the opponents.

On Sept. 15, Truong Dinh Du was sentenced in absentia by the Thieu-Ky tribunal to nine months' imprisonment and was forced to pay a 6,000-dollar fine for committing an "illegal money transfer." As reported by *AFP*, Truong Dinh Du was denounced as having "received private money from the U.S."

On Sept. 21, Thieu-Ky policemen arrested Au Truong Thanh, "ex-minister of economy." *AP* reported that Nguyen Ngoc Loan headed a group of policemen armed with rifles and machineguns and raided Au Truong Thanh's house. 20 policemen broke into the house, 30 others besieged it and 4 others mounted on the roof...

On the same day, the *Saigon Bao* (Saigon paper) of the civilian party was closed down on the charge of having published articles "denouncing Nguyen Van Thieu and the armed forces' council for misuse of power and fraud during the elections and slandering U.S. Ambassador Bunker" (*AP*, Sept. 21). Many disagreements have occurred between the two rulers of South Viet Nam. Following the C.B.S. interview on Sept. 9, where Thieu did not appear along with Ky, was a scrambling for power between these two men (to hold the reins of the new Saigon "government") which was likely to develop and to give rise to a new political confusion (*UPI*, Sept. 12). According to *AP* on Sept. 13 at the meeting between the generals to solve these contradictions, Ky insisted that he be allowed to appoint the premier, the minister of economy, minister of revolutionary development, and to control the key positions in the army. In a clear-cut answer, Thieu said that Ky was entitled to control all the positions except those Ky had mentioned. For this reason, it was reported that Ky had declared that he would resign unless he be given the right to appoint the premier and other members of the government (*AP*, Sept. 15).

An important purge also took place: Four provincial governors were sacked and 28 other officers removed to other posts or arrested and other purging measures would be forthcoming (*AFP*, Sept. 24).

Washington is trying to advertise as a "political progress" in Saigon after the Sept. 3 "elections" but this farce however has marked a more serious crisis among the U.S. flunkeys.



Index 13624 — PRINTED IN HANOI — Signed for printing on Sept. 30, 1967